

LABOR'S GOAL! To Repeal Taft-Hartley Law

VOL. X—NO. 45

MONTEREY COUNTY

LABOR NEWS

SALINAS, CALIF., TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1948

Ballots Defend
Your Freedom

BE SURE TO VOTE
THIS YEAR AND
EVERY YEAR

WHOLE NO. 509

PARTY GIVEN AT BOX MAKER INSTALLATION

New officers of Box Makers Union 3034 of Salinas were installed last Friday night, following which a gala party was given by the union to pay tribute to retiring and new officers, according to Business Agent James Sims.

Retiring President Elmer Oldenburg installed the new officers at the short meetings in the American Legion Hall and the party was underway at once, Sims said.

New officers are:
President—Hugh Blevins.
Vice President—"Hap" Huston.
Recording Secretary—C. Pervoise.
Financial Secretary—Treasurer—Albert Long.

Warden—Donald Fowler.
Trustees—George Deal, Clifford R. Wood, Louis Callahan.

Electricians Await Contract In Salinas Area

Negotiations for a new union wage agreement and contract were nearing completion last week-end and members of the union hoped to have the agreement consummated by the end of this week, Business Representative Carl Lara reported for Electrical Workers Union 243.

International Representative "Chuck" Hughes of the IBEW was in Salinas to assist the union in negotiations.

Collins Electric Co. of Los Angeles has started the major project of rewiring and installing a new electrical system for the King City school. Two men brought here by Collins have cleared into Local 243.

Louie's Electrical Shop rushed work on the Salinas Automotive Drive-In Theatre to get electric installations completed for opening on July 1.

Enterprise Electric Co. is making rapid progress on various units in the South Main Street Business Development in Salinas.

Box Makers Win Retroactive Pay In Modesto Area

Box makers at the Modesto plant of the California Pine Box Company have won their wage increase retroactive to March 21, 1948, according to James Sims, business agent for Box Makers Union 3034 of Salinas, this union having jurisdiction over the Modesto plant.

Sims said that wage increases of 7 1/2 cents per hour for piece work and 10 cents per hour for warehousemen were won through negotiation recently. For some reason, however, the retroactive date had not been established for the Modesto plant.

Negotiations resulted in the winning of back pay checks for the Modesto workers last week.

Teamster Faces Eye Operation

Jerald Morgan, member of General Teamsters Union 890, is faced with a serious eye operation as a result of an "eye flash" he was exposed to about a year ago, the union reported last week.

Morgan has entered the Stanford Lane Hospital in San Francisco, it was reported, where the operation has been scheduled. Seriousness of the injury was indicated in the announcement that he may lose sight of one or both eyes.

Mechanics Sign Milk Firm Pact

A new wage agreement and contract has been negotiated and signed with the Golden State Milk Company, covering maintenance mechanics at the Salinas plant, it was announced last week by A. B. Woodward, union business representative.

Substantial wage increases and other gains were recorded, Woodward said.

Andrade, Harris Due Back Tuesday

Secretary-Treasurer Peter A. Andrade and President Albert Harris of General Teamsters and Warehousemen 990 of Monterey County were due back Tuesday of this week from Bellingham, Wash., where they have been attending an eleven-western-state conference of Teamsters.

Culinary Dance Tickets on Sale

Tickets for the dance of Culinary Alliance 467 of Salinas on Tuesday, August 10, at the Salinas Moose Hall are now on sale, Secretary Bertha Boles of the union reported last week.

Members of the union attending last week's membership meeting were given tickets to sell and distribute to others wishing to sell them, she said. Persons wanting tickets may buy them from any member of Local 467 or from the union's headquarters at the Labor Temple.

Social Security Benefits Stop If \$15 Earned

Any person who is 65 or older and who has worked sufficiently under the Social Security Act to qualify for benefits is eligible to file a claim for monthly insurance benefits and receive payment for any month in which he does not work in covered employment and earn wages of more than \$14.99.

The wife, 65 or older, of an eligible wage earner may also file a claim and receive insurance benefits for each month her husband is entitled to payment. Claimants who intend to return to work when their employer starts operating again are free to do so; however, their benefits stop with the first month in which they earn more than \$14.99 but the benefits will begin again with the first month in which they are not working. All wages earned after returning to work will be considered in determining the benefit rate when the claimant is again eligible to receive payment.

Furthermore, a wage earner can receive unemployment compensation benefits and old-age insurance benefits at the same time, if he qualifies under both programs.

Anyone interested in filing his application for old-age insurance or in obtaining information about the program should call at the office of the Federal Social Security Administration, 1003 Commercial Building, 28 North First Street, San Jose.

Monterey Bar, Culinary Union Has Election

Annual election of officers for Monterey Culinary-Bartenders 483 is scheduled for all day Tuesday of this week, with installation of officers set for the union's meeting Wednesday night, according to Secretary George L. Rice.

Rice, who has served the union for a year as secretary and representative and led the local union through recent negotiations for a new contract with wage increases, is unopposed for re-election.

Culinary - Bar Unions Press Hollister Move

Organizational efforts of Bartenders 545 and Culinary Alliance 467 of Salinas in the Hollister area are being spurred by the unions' secretaries, Al Clark and Bertha Boles.

Both officials reported that trips last week into Hollister were fruitful and said that it was expected that most of the larger houses in the area would be in the union fold shortly.

Box Makers Denote Watsonville Meets

Meetings of the Watsonville unit of Box Makers Union 3034 will be held henceforth on the fourth Tuesday of each month at 8 p.m. at the Watsonville Labor Temple, 462-A Main Street, Business Representative James Sims reports.

Growth of the Watsonville unit has brought demands for local meetings, Sims said, and the union probably will affiliate at once with the Watsonville Central Labor Council.

Business Area Building Ending

The "boom" of work in the South Main Street development in Salinas has passed the peak and reportedly is near an end, according to union officials. New stores in the business development are almost completed and some have opened already. Further projects, while believed in the office, have not materialized and definite information is uncertain, it was reported.

In 1925 the Boston carpenters started the first of a number of strikes for shorter hours.

FISH CANNER VOTE AWAITED; 'ROW' QUIET

Ballots have been sent by the National Labor Relations Board to all members of Fish Cannery Workers Union of Monterey who are eligible to vote in the NLRB-Taft-Hartley Act union shop election for Monterey's famed "Cannery Row."

The members will mark their ballots and return them by mail before July 17 to have them counted in the election, it was reported.

Negotiations for a new agreement are still pending results of the election, it was announced.

Due to the Fourth of July holidays, Cannery Row was quiet but earlier last week several plants received sardines for processing, according to reports.

Painters Win Back Wages At Salinas

Members of Painters Union 1104 of Salinas have received checks covering a retroactive wage increase of 15 cents per hour, retroactive to June 14, according to Business Agent Carl Lara of Local 1104.

The new wage scale of \$2.15 per hour was negotiated two weeks ago, retroactive for two weeks, he said.

McIntyre Painting Company was pressed to complete painting of the Salinas Automotive Drive-In Theatre in time for opening July 1.

McIntyre's men also are busy on the Sears' store job, hoping to get this project completed so that the stock may be moved in and the store opened by the middle of this month.

Super Cement Emulsions, Ltd., of Los Angeles, has started work of applying the emulsion coatings to the outside of the J. C. Penney and Woolworth stores on South Main Street in Salinas. Men were brought in for this work, Lara said.

Examiner Upholds 'Talking' Boycott

In a recent teamster case before the National Labor Relations Board, a trial examiner found that there is no violation of the anti-boycott provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act where union officials merely "talk" the management of one firm out of handling the goods of another.

The law makes it illegal for a union to induce the employees of one concern to strike for the purpose of making the firm stop handling another's products.

But since the union did not try to cause the workers not to touch the goods, there was no violation involved, he said.

The union officials did not talk to the employees. They merely went to the management and told them the strike was on. Company supervisors responded by ordering the workers not to handle the "hot cargo."

Laundry Worker District Meet Draws Local Duo

Two delegates from Laundry Workers Union 258 and Dry Cleaners Union 258-B attended last week's District Council meeting of Laundry Workers, Dyers and Cleaners, at San Francisco.

Hazel Skews, of Local 258, and Orle Boles, of Local 258-B, officially represented the unions. In addition, Mrs. Bertha Boles, who has been handling some office problems for the laundry unions in Salinas for her regular work as secretary of Culinary Alliance 467, was present at the district meeting.

The meeting was generally political in nature with talks by International President Sam J. Byers and with motion pictures of an educational nature shown.

Boyd Beall is Postmaster At Monterey

Boyd Beall, post office employee at Monterey for some 10 years, has been appointed as postmaster for the Monterey Post Office, effective as of July 1, it was announced last week.

Beall, through winning the appointment on his record as a postal employee, is widely known among labor unionists and is popular with the post office personnel. A native of Alabama, Beall has resided in Monterey 16 years.

ILO Delegates



U.S. delegates to the 31st conference of the International Labor Organization in San Francisco met informally before the opening session. Left to right: AFL International Rep. Frank Fenton; ILO Director David A. Morse, Asst. Sec. of Labor; Thatcher Winslow, substitute government delegate; and Sen. Elbert D. Thomas (D., Utah), government delegate.

Labor Reps Get Runaround At GOP Confab

Philadelphia.—A few representatives of organized labor attended the Republican national convention here, but they might just as well have stayed at home, it appeared from the final results.

The largest group of unionists came with the California delegation pledged to Governor Earl Warren. Among them were Secretary Lloyd Mashburn of the Los Angeles Building Trades Council, Business Agent John Lynde of Plasterers' Local 2, President Harry Finks of the Sacramento Central Labor Council (all AFL), and George Murphy, a former president of the Screen Actors Guild.

Mashburn said his group tried to organize a meeting of labor members of other delegations to get concerted action to influence the drafting of the labor and housing planks of the 1948 GOP platform. "We tried to get planks on labor and housing, where the Republicans failed in Congress," he said.

Actually, nothing came of the meeting and nothing came of their efforts to influence the platform.

Harold Stassen, who vied with Warren for the designation of "most liberal" presidential hopeful during the convention, had one labor man in his camp, International Representative Elmer Meintz of the Brotherhood of Pulp Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers (AFL).

Donald Loudon, who is labor division director of the Republican National Committee and a former public relations director of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, said no request for guest tickets to the convention had come from the CIO or CIO unions.

Among AFL figures he said were present as observers were AFL President William Green, International Ladies Garment Workers Union President David Dubinsky, United Brotherhood of Carpenters President Hutchison, Letter Carriers President William Doherty, and Bernice Heffner of the American Federation of Government Employees. Also attending was K. C. Adams, editor of the United Mine Workers Journal.

Congressmen Blast Canal Zone Bias

Washington.—Official U.S. government Jimcrow policies in the Panama Canal Zone were attacked here by 11 congressmen led by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N.Y.).

The group wrote to President Truman saying he could end discrimination in government employment in Panama with an executive order. They pointed out that as the system works today U.S. citizens are designated as "gold," and darker-skinned Latin Americans are designated as "silver."

"Gold" workers get better pay and living conditions. "Silver" workers live and work under the worst Jimcrow conditions. Under the Panama Canal Act of 1924, the President has full authority to regulate wages and living conditions for federal workers in the Zone.

The congressmen who joined Powell in protesting official Jimcrow in Panama were George C. Sadowski (D., Mich.), John A. Blatnik (D., Minn.), Arthur G. Klein (D., N.Y.), Leo Isaacson (A.L., N.Y.), Frank R. Havenner (D., Cal.), Frank Buchanan (D., Pa.), Walter B. Huber (D., Ohio), Helen G. Douglas (D., Cal.), Vito Marcantonio (A.L., N.Y.), and Emanuel Celler (C., N.Y.).

They reminded Truman that abolition of the Panama silver-gold system "has been recommended by your Committee on Civil Rights and the United Public Workers (CIO)."

'NATION' BAN IS UPHELD

New York.—Removal of The Nation, liberal weekly magazine, from New York public school libraries was upheld by the board of education over the protests of AFL and CIO teachers unions.

The magazine was banned from school library reading lists by the board of superintendents because it published a series of articles by Paul Blanshard discussing policies of the Catholic church on education, medicine, birth control and censorship.

Although two members of the board of education expressed disapproval of the ban, they joined with three other board members in approving a proposed library list of subscriptions to 250 periodicals, with The Nation omitted. The education board has authority only to defer adoption of a list or remove titles. Opponents of the ban who appeared before the board's public hearing had appealed for deferral until the board of superintendents could be persuaded to drop the ban.

Freda Kirchwey, editor and publisher of The Nation, told the board that the Blanshard articles dealt with matters of social and political interest.

"When the day comes," she warned, "on which the attitude of any church on these matters ceases to be fit subject for free discussion in this country, then we shall know that liberty has departed from this land and fascism has arrived."

Mrs. Rose V. Russel, legislative representative of the Teachers Union (CIO), pointed out that the ban on The Nation followed the recent banning of Citizen Tom Paine, Gentlemen's Agreement and Focus from school libraries here. "This censorship," she said, "is part of the developing pattern of suppression of free inquiry into controversial issues in the classroom, whether it be subtly or openly."

A spokesman for the New York Teachers Guild (AFL) charged that the ban "shows either a lack in devotion to basic democratic principles or a surrender to the coercive power of reaction." If the Blanshard articles "were distasteful to a group," the AFL spokesman said, "democracy calls for a reply, not suppression."

Other protests came from parents groups, the American Jewish Congress and the American Library Assn.'s Committee on Intellectual Freedom. Superintendent of Schools William Janssen said the ban "isn't necessarily forever," indicating he might change his mind if future issues of The Nation pleased him.

Hotel Workers to Get \$1 Million N.Y. Medical Center

New York.—A \$1 million medical center to provide free treatment for 30,000 AFL hotel workers will be established here, the Hotel Association of New York City and the New York Hotel Trades Council announced.

The association, which covers virtually all of the city's largest hotels, will pay the cost of setting up and maintaining the center. It will be housed in three adjoining buildings at 10th Ave. and 50th street, with remodeling of the buildings scheduled to begin in August.

Jay Rubin, head of the trades council, which represents 10 AFL locals, said the center would make New York "the first city in the world to have a self-contained institution for the exclusive use of hotel employees." Added to our established insurance benefits, the center gives us a well-rounded program unique in the hotel industry.

The latter group was set up in Lima, Peru, recently with AFL support. Leon Jouhaux, chairman of the French workers' delegation, S. Lall, India government delegate, and Sec. A. E. Monk of the Australian Council of Trade Unions spoke against the compromise, which was proposed by U. S. delegate David Morse.

Lall called admission of the Christian trade union group "a great pity," and said: "I don't like to see the religious factor enter into the ILO."

No Columbians at ILO

Bogota.—Colombia has named no delegates to the International Labor Organization conference in San Francisco because of an unresolved controversy between the country's government and unions as to who should represent the nation's workers.

Injunction Bars Ouster of Local IAM Official

New York.—Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora issued a temporary injunction here against the suspension of Robert Schrank, president of both the New York State Council of Machinists and of Lodge 402, International Association of Machinists (unaffiliated).

Pecora also barred I. A. M. President Harvey Brown from taking over Lodge 402. The petition for an injunction was filed by Schrank, who was suspended by Brown on April 7 on charges of supporting Communist policies and using his office for "self aggrandizement." On April 14, Brown ordered an international vice-president to take over the New York lodge after it issued a statement in defense of Schrank.

Ruling that Brown's action in both cases was an "invalid seizure of power," Pecora said the charges against Schrank had not been substantiated and that "in effect the lodge was being disciplined because its membership expressed a protest and criticism about the suspension of Schrank."

"Fair criticism is the right of members of a union as it is the right of every citizen," Pecora said. "A provision of a union constitution which would suppress protests of members against actions by their officers, which such members regarded as improper or opposed to their best interests, would be illegal or unenforceable."

Schrank, who said that about 62 lodges and four districts were backing his fight against suspension, said the decision was "important to the democratic rights of members in all unions and a real contribution toward building the kind of labor organizations that will fight to get rid of the Taft-Hartley Act." The I. A. M. international office may either appeal Pecora's decision or carry the case into court for trial.

Labor Veterans Push Fight for Liberalism

Chicago (LPA)—The U.S.'s two outstanding pro-labor veterans' organizations both met in Chicago recently and mapped the next rounds in their fight to keep the loud-mouthed "patrioters" from misrepresenting the social and political views of ex-servicemen.

At its 10th annual conference, the National Conference of Union Labor Legionnaires decided for the first time to admit non-Legion veterans into its ranks. The conference believes that by thus broadening its base it will be better able to combat the anti-labor propaganda and activities of all the reactionaries in veterans' organizations.

Its new name is the National Conference of Union Labor Veterans. One of the first activities of the reorganized outfit will be mobilizing veterans to vote against Taft-Hartleyites in the November elections.

Meanwhile, the American Veterans Committee, made up exclusively of veterans of World War II, pledged itself to continued activity against anti-labor forces.

Its National Policy Committee chose Joseph A. Clorety to replace Richard Bolling as national vice-chairman. Bolling resigned last month to seek, with the endorsement of all branches of organized labor, a Democratic congressional nomination in Kansas City, Mo.

Clorety, a combat infantry veteran, has been AVC national secretary, and a leader in the campaign to align AVC solidly with the trade union movement.

Approval was given to the chartering of a new Labor Chapter in Los Angeles led by anti-Communist trade unionists, both AFL and CIO, in that area. Similar chapters are being organized in other parts of California, where AVC has been subjected to Communist infiltration.

Court Upholds Financial Data Rule

Washington.—The Taft-Hartley act scored a partial victory in the U. S. Supreme Court when the court sustained Sections 9f and 9g of the act.

The court upheld a lower court in throwing out a suit by the National Maritime Union challenging sections of the anti-labor law which require filing of financial data and non-Communist affidavits. Sections 9f and 9g concern financial data.

Section 9h, requiring non-Communist affidavits from officers of unions wishing to use the NLRB, was not passed upon by the court.

LABOR FIGHTS PROP. 12

San Diego.—As in 1944, California Labor today mustered its strength for an all-out campaign, to defeat Proposition 12.

On the 1944 general election ballot, Proposition 12 was known as the "Right to Work" amendment, which would have destroyed unions by abolishing the closed shop. It was soundly defeated after one of the greatest campaigns ever conducted by Labor.

This year, the so-called Local Option amendment has been designated Proposition 12 by Secretary of State Frank M. Jordan. If it should pass in November, a wrecking blow would be delivered to organized labor through the abolishment of hundreds of thousands of union jobs in the hotel, restaurant, beverage and allied industries.

"We are not misled by the Dry's propaganda," John W. Brown, director of California labor's campaign against Proposition 12, asserted. "We know that 'local option' is synonymous with prohibition, and we know the disastrous moral and economic effects of prohibition, through our experience with the Volstead and Wright Acts."

Recognizing the demand for some change in the California Alcoholic Beverage Control Act, Brown pointed out that organized labor is supporting an alternative proposal on the November ballot. Various known as the Citizens' Amendment and the Temperance Amendment, this proposition has been designated Number 2 by Jordan.

Proposition 2 would provide for greater local police powers over the health and morals aspects of establishments dispensing alcoholic beverages, but would not change the present liquor licensing setup, which has been recognized as a model for states throughout the nation.

Demand Congress Return to Pass Housing Bill

Washington (LPA)—Meeting a matter of a few days after the adjournment of Congress, representatives of 20 national organizations including AFL and CIO issued a demand that Congress "be recalled into immediate session to act on the Taft-Elender-Wagner Housing Bill, including its aids to private enterprise, federally aided public housing, rural housing, slum clearance and research."

Since either the Republican Congressional leadership or President Truman can call Congress back, the 20 groups first wired their demand to six Presidential nominees at the GOP convention: Taft, Dewey, Stassen, Warren, Vandenberg and Martin. They also addressed wires to House Majority Leader Hallack and Senate Majority Whip Wherry.

"Obviously the housing bill which passed the Congress in its waning hours is an empty shell," the 20 organization spokesmen wired. "It does not meet the crying need of the veterans or other citizens of the U. S. who are most in need of housing within their financial reach."

Signers, besides CIO and AFL, included the Federal Council of Churches of Christ, League of Women Voters, National Association of Housing Officials, National Board of the YWCA, National Conference of Catholic Charities, National Congress of Parents and Teachers, National Farmers Union, National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, National Public Housing Conference, and National Women's Trade Union League.

U.S. VEToes TAX ON NAZI INDUSTRIALISTS

Berlin.—The United States has won a controversy with Britain as to whether west German currency reform should be accompanied by a capital levy on German landlords and industrialists, who made most of their money under Hitler.

The British, anxious to get the support of workers and Socialist elements, wanted such a levy because they thought German labor would kick if forced to bear the main brunt of currency conversion losses, which is now done.

The U. S. government, according to reliable reports, rejected a capital levy as "an un-American attack on private property," which settled the matter.

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GRIN or GROAN

A young man once found a two-dollar bill on the road. From that time on he never lifted his eyes from the ground while walking. In the course of 40 years he accumulated 29,516 buttons, 52,172 pins, 7 pennies, a bent back and a miserly disposition.

He lost the glories of the light, the smiles of his friends, the songs of birds, the beauties of nature and opportunity to serve his fellow man and spread happiness.

"What was she complaining about?" asked the grocer.

"The long wait," said the clerk.

"You can't please some people. Yesterday she complained about the short weight."

Mr. Spendix: "Any bills due today?"

Mrs. Spendix: "No, dear, I think not."

"Any payments due on the house, the radio, the furniture, the rugs or the books?"

"No."

"Then I have \$10 we don't need. What do you say we buy a car?"

"I hear they've taken the early morning bus off your line. Do you miss it much?"

"Not since they took it off."

Just as a small-town butcher was explaining the merits of a roast to a customer, a woman rushed in and interrupted him.

"Give me half a pound of cat meat—quick!" she ordered. Then she turned to the first customer and said: "I hope you won't mind my being served ahead of you."

"Oh, no," shrugged the first woman, "not if you're as hungry as all that."

Brown (proud of his lineage) "If you can drop in tomorrow evening I'll show you my family tree."

Smith—"Sorry, but I've promised to look at Robinson's cabbage."

"Once a friend of mine and I decided it would be a good thing to tell each other all our faults."

"How did it work?"

"We haven't spoken for five years."

Man—How do you feel this morning?

Voice on Phone—Fine.

Man—Sorry, wrong number.

The three ages of man are school tablet, aspirin tablet, and stone tablet.

The tenant had not paid the rent for his room for several months.

"Look here!" said the landlady, "I'll meet you half way. I am ready to forget half of what you owe."

"All right. I'll meet you. I'll forget the other half."

A woman returned a smart pair of shoes to the exclusive shop where she had purchased them.

"They won't do," she announced. "I simply can't walk in them."

"Madam," the clerk replied looking down his nose, "people who have to walk don't shop here."

Gardener—"This is a tobacco plant in full flower, madam."

Dear old lady—"How very interesting and how long will it be before the cigars are ripe?"

City slicker—"What does your son do?"

Farmer—"He's a boot black in the city."

City slicker—"Oh, I see, you make hay while the sun shines."

"What makes your next door neighbor so unpopular?"

"He's fixed his lawn mower so you have to drop a nickel in the slot to make it go."

As the door man ran down to open the limousine door, he tripped and fell. "For heaven's sake, be careful," cried the club manager, "they'll think you're a member."

She—"This is an ideal spot for a picnic."

He—"It must be. Fifty million insects can't be wrong."

There's one in every family: Customer—"I want an alarm clock please—one that will rouse my husband without waking the whole family."

Clerk—"Sorry, madam, but we carry only the ordinary kind that rouses the whole family without waking up the husband."

Mechanic—"Did you hear about the battery man?"

Mechanic—"No, only thing that bothers him is he makes holes in his handkerchiefs everytime he blows his nose."

An old-fashioned girl is one who takes her cigarette out of her mouth before she pulls her nightgown over her head.

When, in 1828, the mill owners in Paterson, N.J., tried to change the dinner hour from 12 to 1, the operatives, mostly children, conducted the first recorded strike of factory workers in America.

One World Or None

By M. H. HEDGES, Labor Press Associates Feature Writer

Labor attaches leave America periodically for foreign lands, there to launch a new set of relationships between labor movements and American embassies. It is needless to say that this in itself is a movement—new, important and necessary.

The labor advisers of the European Cooperation Administration—Clinton S. Golden and Bert M. Jewell—are beginning to choose personnel from American labor to go to the 16 participating countries, with country missions.

Nelson Cruikshank is the American labor representative at the meeting of the World Health Organization of the U.N. in Geneva, Switzerland. Frank Fenton, American labor representative in the International Labor Organization, took an unusually large labor delegation to the 1948 ILO meeting in San Francisco.

The world is changing; we are moving into an era of international relations. Slowly America realizes that we are sitting in the midst of an interdependent world, and that we cannot be passive, somnolent or indifferent. We have to present the democratic story starkly, clearly, interestingly, or we shall have a minor place on the planet. We have to do this, or we shall have to fight the last war of total destruction.

Do not underestimate the gravity of the situation. It is the crucial hour for democracy. The last war merely gave a breathing space. The peace has to be won by democratic education.

Outside the labor movement there are forces that are entering in this crucial situation. Besides the ECA, and the ILO, UNESCO is playing an important role. International labor meetings aid. There are

several private organizations working toward world government that would be more responsible and more adaptable to the needs of the situation than anything we now have.

The oldest of these private organizations is Federal Union, with headquarters in Washington, at 700 Ninth Street, N.W. Federal Union was founded by Clarence Streit, a newspaper man of experience, energy and idealism. Streit covered the League of Nations at Geneva for the New York Times for many years. He watched with shrewd eyes the backings, maneuverings, the timid policies of the League of Nations. He reached the conclusion that the League was not an adequate tool for the job to be done. He saw it as a futile child trying to do a man's job.

Clarence Streit got a vision of world government, based on the historical experience of the United States. Just as 13 separate colonies could not meet the problems of the world of 1776, so the League of Nations could not meet the problems of the modern world. We must have a federal world, in which separate countries give up some of their rights in order to insure security. He called his idea Federal Union. Because Russia was rebellious, Streit believes a world federation of the democracies is the way to start.

His slogan is: Don't wait, begin now. If labor persons were to call at 700 Ninth Street, N.W., Washington, they would find a plain office which looks very much like a labor office. They would find Don Dennis, executive secretary and director, busy mailing out literature. Plain office or not, here is a center of meaning, and of importance to all men.

Kids Are A Luxury Now

By BRADFORD V. CARTER, Labor Press Associates Feature Writer

Can American workers afford to have children? Sixty per cent of the better-off workers can afford only a wife and one child. Sixty per cent of the unskilled workers can't even afford a wife.

This is a picture of U.S.A. 1947 revealed by statistics of family income just published by the Federal Reserve Board. Laying these 1947 income facts end to end with the BLS budget for city workers' families, this is what we get:

The BLS budget is a joyless description for substantial living. Workers' families can't have any fun on that budget; but a lot of workers can't even have families. Or if they do, the kids had better go to work right early in life. Or the families should go look for jobs in towns and villages where, maybe, they will find some prices lower than in the cities.

Judging by the incomes which FRB reports for families of skilled and semi-skilled workers, 75 per cent of them had enough to meet the BLS budget for a two-person family; 60 per cent had enough for self, wife and one child; 40 per cent could support two children, and only 30 per cent had enough money for husband, wife, and three children. About the same results are revealed for families supported by clerical workers and salespeople.

Incomes of families dependent upon unskilled workers don't come near meeting the BLS budget. Only 40 per cent of them made enough in 1947 to support a wife; 20 per cent had enough to have one

child; 10 per cent for two children, and 5 per cent enough for three children.

With so many unable to make ends meet even at the sparse standards prescribed by BLS as "necessary for acceptable living" (except by government experts and PhD's), the income facts for 1947 further show that the rich continue to get richer and the poor poorer. The top 10 per cent took 53 per cent of the total income last year, compared with 29 per cent in 1945. Increased incomes in 1947 were reported by a much larger proportion of those who, in 1946, were already in the upper-income levels.

The national total of personal incomes has been losing its buying power over the last two years. The \$42½ billion which we had to spend (after taxes) in the first quarter of this year were worth only 33 billions in the kind of dollars we were spending in 1946, when first-quarter income was 34 billions. While buying power went down, the volume of goods produced by industry went up 20 per cent.

Meanwhile, corporation profits for last quarter of 1947 are now estimated at \$8 billions before taxes. This is more profit in a single quarter than was earned in any whole year before 1940, with the exception of 1928. First quarter 1948 profits will be even greater. But already there is more investment money lying around than its owners can find use for.

These are just a few of the many signs that again—in the midst of alleged prosperity—we are riding for a fall.

GOP Leopard Changes Few Spots

By RICHARD SASULY, Federated Press Feature Writer

For the first time in 20 years the Republicans seem to be convinced that they can win a national election. The last time they thought they had it in the bag was 1928 when they nominated Herbert Hoover.

Since the Republicans thought they could win with both, it is worthwhile to compare the GOP 1928 and 1948 platforms.

Looking backward, the Hoover platform of '28 seems quite simple. The main theme was prosperity. Leave us alone, the big business operatives behind the Republicans said, and we will put a chicken in every pot.

That poor chicken turned out to be a scrawny bird. It almost died of starvation when the depression hit a year later.

Hoover's platform also talked about high tariffs and prohibition. Concerning social security, collective bargaining, public power and the like, the platform was silent. The Republicans didn't admit their existence.

The Dewey platform of 1948 sounds different. It says that "government should take all needed steps to strengthen and develop public health." The government should also "provide security for the aged" and "promote a stable economy."

Now, in 1948, the Republicans admit that there is such a thing as organized labor. The platform says: "The rights and obligations of workers are commensurate with the rights and obligations of employers and they are interdependent." That is a handy kind of sentence which can go on forever; up is the opposite of down and down is the opposite of up and add them together and you are right in the middle.

In one daring burst of liberalism the Republicans of 1948 cut a little ivy off the grave of Lincoln and quote from the Great Emancipator: "The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the story present."

Of course it is all a mess of nonsense, lies and fairy tales for grownup people. The Republican Party of today is the same organization it was in 1928. To make sure no one missed the point, the 1948 GOP convention saved its biggest demonstration for Hoover, the depression king himself.

In 1948 as in 1928 the corporations called the turns. If all the millions back of Dewey were laid end to end they would make any honest bookkeeper rub his eyes and jump on the water wagon.

What changed in those twenty years was not the Republican Party but the American people. The Republicans are still obliged to win votes. They cannot do so unless their campaign promises bear some resemblance to what the people want.

In the course of the twenty years the country has seen and learned from a depression, a New Deal and a war. The labor movement has swelled in strength, past the 15 million mark. The ideas of social progress have soaked into the language of everyday life.

The corporations still hate such ideas. But the politicians who front for them must pay lip service to the ideas. The attacks against the interests of the people are now covered in pleasant words.

If the Republicans do win, there will come a day of reckoning. The elections of 1932, 1936, 1940 and 1944 showed them that the people will not forget all their sins. In 1949 the people will have a chance to gauge the value of 1948 promises. Retribution will quickly follow broken promises, unless . . .

Unless the party in power makes it impossible for the people to express their will. Here lies the real danger of the package of fascist laws capped by Taft-Hartley and some form of the Mundt bill. Laws like that can kill American democracy and entrench the power of the monopolies.

The cure lies in prevention. The way to prevent fascist laws is to keep the men who would pass them out of Washington.

Housing Initiative Provides Home Rule

Here is a digest of the California Housing Initiative's main conditions, set forth in the proposed constitutional amendment for starting a project, and how it is financed and operated.

The initiative proposes that the state constitution be amended to create a State Housing Agency authority to assist local housing authorities in the development and operation of 100,000 low-rent dwellings and furnish aid to non-profit housing associations.

No dwellings will be built by the State Housing Agency. All of them will be developed, owned and operated by local authorities or non-profit associations. The actual construction will be performed by private contractors after competitive bidding.

AUTHORITIES MUST MEET 5 CONDITIONS

Local housing authorities will be required to meet certain conditions before state agency assistance is extended including:

1. Evidence that there is a local need for housing at prices below those charged for dwellings currently available.

2. That the dwellings will be rented only to families who cannot afford housing accommodations offered in the private market.

3. That rents will be adjusted to income and kept within the financial means of the eligible tenant.

5. That construction shall conform to building codes and to local master plans, shall not exceed current local net construction costs and shall be performed under standard labor practices (union wages and conditions).

6. That dwellings shall be rented, without discrimination, on the basis of need. Preference shall be given to those displaced by housing developments, to veterans, for a period of five years, after enactment of the amendment and to families displaced by freeway construction or other public improvements.

AUTHORITIES RAISE 80 PCT. OF MONEY

The initiative authorizes a state bond issue of \$100,000,000 for a revolving fund. This will be used for loans to local authorities, to get construction started, and to non-profit housing associations.

Local agencies will raise the balance of the money needed by the sale of their own bonds. This will constitute about 80 per cent of the financing. There is a good market for local housing authority bonds if they are guaranteed.

An annual assistance fund not to exceed twenty-five million dollars is also authorized by the proposition. This money would be used to underwrite principle and interest payments for local housing

authority bonds and for subsidies to local organizations which require assistance in order to hold rents at minimum levels.

Housing developed under the proposed program will pay full local property taxes, except when the state agency makes annual subsidy payments to the local authority. In such case, tax payments would be reduced by the amount of the annual subsidy, but not below the taxes assessed against the property prior to acquisition by the local authority.

SIZE OF COMMUNITY GOVERNS ASSISTANCE

Every community in the state will have an opportunity to participate in the program in proportion to its population. Oakland, for example, with about seven per cent of the population, could apply for a program of 7,000 dwellings.

However, if no local action is taken within one year following the creation of the state agency, it may transfer its assistance to those communities requesting assistance above that to which they are initially entitled under the act.

State agency aid to non-profit housing associations is limited to interest-bearing loans up to 95 per cent of the development cost. Here, again, certain requirements must be met, principally:

1. That the association is organized under state law and does not intend to operate for profit.

2. That the association will be composed primarily of veterans.

3. That families seeking assistance are in the moderate income bracket and cannot obtain adequate financing elsewhere.

4. That membership in the association is not restricted because of race, color, or creed.

5. That books and records of the association are available for inspection and audit.

6. That the proposed development is financially sound.

7. That the development will not be disposed of by the local association without prior approval of the State Housing Agency.

A Mississippi River steamboat was stopped in the mouth of a tributary stream, owing to a dense fog. A passenger inquired of the captain the cause of the delay.

"Can't see the river," was his laconic reply.

"But I can see the stars overhead," the passenger replied sharply.

"Yes," came back the captain, "but unless the boilers bust, we ain't going that way."

Provides for Local Control of Project

Just how would a project be set up under the program specified in the California Housing Initiative? The following outline of a possible community development shows that while the state agency approves programs and assists in financing, the actual construction and maintenance is carried on by local non-of "state socialism" and "bureaucratic control."

1. The City Council requests the Planning Department, in cooperation with the local Housing Authority, to make a thorough study of the present and long-term housing need.

2. The study finds that in a city of 100,000 with 30,000 dwellings, there are 3,000 families doubled up or living in other than standard housing, and 4,000 dwellings which by reason of condition, age or location, are or soon will be unfit and unsafe to live in.

3. It is further found that new homes are being built at the rate of 300 per year, most of which sell for \$11,500 to \$15,000, and a few renting for \$80 to \$150.

4. On the basis of the above information, it is estimated that 5,000 of the 7,000 families needing housing are eligible for low-rent housing, that is, private enterprise will not be building housing which they can afford.

5. The City Council then requests the local Housing Authority to submit a proposal for the first development, which is done, as follows:

Site—10 acres of clear land	\$ 35,000
Development—\$4,000 per acre	40,000
Building Cost—150 dwellings at \$6,375 each (\$7.50 per sq. ft. for 850 sq. ft.)	956,250
Administration and Planning—\$625 per unit	93,750
\$7,500 per unit.	Total \$1,125,000

6. The above plan is approved by the State Housing Agency. Loan is contracted for between the State Housing Agency and the local Housing Authority, and is approved by the City Council. In this case, the funds are loaned for a period of 45 years at an interest rate of 2½%, with a resulting monthly cost of \$23.29 per dwelling per month, and an average rent as follows:

Principal and interest on the loan	\$23.29
Management and Maintenance	11.71
Utilities	5.35
Full Taxes	9.75
	Average Per Month \$50.00

Full economic rents might be set at \$37.50 for three rooms, \$50.00 for four rooms, and \$62.50 for five rooms. Today these would be moderate rents.

7. The study of housing need and income in (2) above shows that a half of the 7,000 families needing decent housing cannot afford the above rents, and that for rents to be about one-fifth of their income, the range must be from \$20.00 to \$62.50. On the basis of income limits relation to what private enterprise is building, upper income limits for eligibility are set at \$255 per month, or \$2700 per year, for families with two or less children, and \$275 per month or \$3300 per year for families with three or more children.

8. For those families who can afford less than economic rent, an annual subsidy is required which averages \$5.00 per month per unit. The City Council agrees to waive the same amount of taxes. The \$4.75 per unit per month taxes is still three times as much as the vacant land paid, so that the City tax revenue is substantially increased.

9. 1,500 applications are received for the 150 dwellings, and applicants are selected from among those with less than maximum income according to urgency of housing need, with preference to veterans, evicted from sites of freeways and other civic improvements, the homeless, and those from sub-standard housing which should be condemned and removed.

Honesty in Politics

Dishonesty and outright lying is a much too common practice in our day and age. It is used in business, all the professions, and in every conceivable branch of human activity. But there is perhaps no department, where human effort enters, where deceit, trickery and falsehood are so prevalent as in the realm of politics.

The chief reason for this is that politics has largely degenerated into a game of fooling the people into electing the tools of special interests. If this were known generally few people would vote for such tools. Hence the game of modern politics consists largely of making promises to do what many people would like to have done. After the election most of these promises are either forgotten or deliberately broken by the average slicker in politics.

Naturally most people do not like this form of dishonesty in politics. However, this is the penalty we pay for falling for so much of the hokum that is dished out by radio and press to muddle and befuddle the average man.

National conventions of political parties owe it to the people to make a truthful statement of what they really intend to do if placed in power. But instead of doing so the two political parties now having nearly all the political power in the United States present platforms they are not even trying to carry out.

High Time Labor Woke Up

With the 1948 elections less than four months away it is high time that the men and women, who make up the labor movement, began to bestir themselves, in order to become the deciding factor in that election.

Evidently the present-day leaders of both the old parties have lost most of the respect for labor, which prevailed during the administration of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and they are running our government today on a basis intended to wreck our labor unions, while labor continues to sleep at the switch.

Up to the present time labor is entirely too indifferent to its own fate. If our workers do not wake up now and use their ballots while they still have them they are liable to wake up after the next November elections only to find their unions facing strangulation by legislation and adverse court decisions and injunctions under the Taft-Hartley slave law.

Any man or woman, who depends on work for a living, and who is not registered, had better attend to that immediately. Unless you are registered you are dead politically. You don't exist, you don't count, you are nobody politically until you get registered. This is one year you cannot afford to be caught napping. If the heads of labor are still half asleep politically that is all the more reason why you should be wide awake. Labor should be at least ten times more active this year than ever before.

Think Before You Vote

During the past fifty years labor has become an increasing political factor in every country of Europe and in every other continent there are definite signs of labor coming to the front.

Up to the present time it is only seldom that labor has used the enormous political strength its fifteen million members and their families hold in the hollow of their hands, here in our own homeland. Workers did use that power to elect Franklin D. Roosevelt. But most of the time labor's strength is split with enough votes donated to the enemies to place them in power.

Think long and deep before you decide how you are to cast your vote. Do not permit yourself to be influenced by election noise. Go to the bottom of things. Labor should be united but it is not. Everybody wants labor votes. Few candidates can be elected without them. Hence labor is much sought before elections but as a rule labor is cast aside after the election is over.

What labor needs to learn is to vote intelligently. To do that, much study and thought is required. The better our workers are informed the more generally will they and their families vote as one unit. With more knowledge and better understanding labor will become more united. Labor has enough at stake this year to have the equivalent of a labor party functioning full blast from now till the November election.

Learn to read with discrimination. Most of our daily newspapers give the public a high percentage of misinformation in dealing with matters that are political, financial and economic.

By far the larger portion of the present day membership of the labor movement have gained what they now have through very little effort of their own. They are simply reaping the fruits of the efforts of others, who sacrificed heavily in days gone by.

What the union people of today need most of all is more knowledge and better understanding.

Labor's Goal: Repeal Taft-Hartley Law

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At this writing Brothers Harris and Andrade are attending the Western Conference of Teamsters in Bellingham, Wash. This is not a pleasure trip in any sense of the imagination, as the time they spend there will be taken up from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. each day studying ways and means by which the membership will be better served as to wages, hours and working conditions and the many issues that will be taken up in our state and federal governments will go to make employment more pleasant and secure for our members.

Shook Drivers: Through several months of negotiations your union and the General Box and West Coast Box have arrived at an agreement that was accepted by those employees: truck drivers \$1.45 per hour, fork lift and combination drivers of fork lift and truck \$1.50 per hour, also seniority clause will be added to this agreement.

Spiegel Farms expects to start an extensive run of carrots in a few days. This will employ many of our members who have been waiting for this job to start.

Remember to register to vote in the November election—you may register at the office of this union.

Shop stewards' meetings will be held on call; we hope to hold a meeting each month. We will try to bring out the duties of a steward; how to handle grievances, to watch your jobs for safety measures, and to advise those members on each job of the contents of working agreements. Our aim is to keep each and every one of our members of Local 890 informed as to what is going on.

Raiter Canning Company, Salinas, Fairview and Hollister Canning in Hollister will be canning apricots in a few days. We have been advised that the crop is quite heavy this year.

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Randolph Hits GOP Sell-out On Anti-Bias Law

Washington.—Failure of the Republican Party to end segregation in the armed forces was branded as a sell-out by A. Philip Randolph.

Randolph heads both the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (AFL) and the Committee Against Jim Crow in Military Service and Training. He said Senate rejection of the Langer amendments to the draft bill was a clear violation of good faith on the part of the Republican leadership, headed by Senator Robert A. Taft (Ohio).

Randolph said: "After yesterday's Republican steamroller, Senator Taft's reputation for integrity emerges tarnished in the eyes of Negro citizens. In two letters to this organization Mr. Taft promised to support any legislation seeking effectively to eliminate this discrimination and segregation in the armed forces."

Senator William Langer (R., N.D.) introduced a series of amendments to the draft bill aimed at ending segregation in the armed forces. Although both major parties have issued anti-segregation statements, all but one of Langer's amendments were beaten. The one which passed, ending the polltax for draftees, was saved by an 11th hour fight made by Senator Claude Pepper (D., Fla.).

Randolph said that if the draft bill becomes law in its present form, "Negroes will have no alternative but to pursue vigorously the program of civil disobedience and to picket Senator Taft's campaign headquarters at the GOP convention."

He added that "any civil rights plank tossed into the 1948 GOP platform after yesterday's performance would be a new low in hypocrisy."

Federal Grand Jury Lobbyists Indicted

Washington.—Failure to register under the Federal lobbying act brought indictments from a U.S. grand jury here to four individuals and two associations.

The four men indicted were Sec. Ralph W. Moore of the National Farm Committee, James E. McDonald, Texas agriculture commissioner, Tom Linde, Georgia agriculture commissioner, and cotton broker Robert M. Harris.

More describes himself as "the farmers' friend." He once remarked to another lobbyist here that he had to fly to Texas to meet the payrolls on his ranch. In November, 1947, he picked up a \$3,000 check for a dinner at the Mayflower Hotel for 200 Congressmen and nearly 100 other guests. Nevertheless, he did not see fit to register as a lobbyist. After the indictment was brought in he said, "Clinton Anderson (former Secretary of Agriculture) is back of it."

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DEWEY NO HERO TO UNIONS AT HOME

New York.—Thomas E. Dewey may be a glamour boy to the GOP convention delegates who picked him as their choice for the White House, but to thousands of employees who work for the state he governs, he's just a union-hating boss.

By adroit double-talk and zealous fence-straddling, Dewey has tried to pass himself off as a friend of labor. His masquerade doesn't work in his own backyard, however.

For years now Vice-President Dorothy Allen of the New York District United Public Workers has tried to conduct negotiations with Dewey or his budget director, John E. Burton.

"To date, both have flatly refused to meet with union representatives," she said June 25, "although Dewey meets with the company union, the Civil Service Employees Association."

At a dinner sponsored by the "company" union, Dewey enthusiastically endorsed a statement of an official terming "labor unions unnecessary in the state service." "You may have noticed," Dewey declared at the time, "each year I have conferred with employees of the State of New York as represented by their duly chosen representatives—and only with them." The "duly chosen representatives," Miss Allen pointed out, are company union officials.

Dewey's refusal to meet with the UPW violates a law passed during the administration of Herbert Lehman (D) which required the State government to "meet with representatives of the employees' own choosing," Miss Allen said.

Under Dewey's anti-union administration workers' grievances go almost completely unsettled, she observed, citing the Department of Mental Hygiene where in four years only one grievance has been settled.

A monument to the GOP governor's anti-labor record is the Condon-Wadlin Act banning strikes by public employees. The state AFL called it a "suppressive and vindictive" law. The state CIO assailed the Dewey-controlled legislature that passed the law as "the most destructive, callous, anti-democratic, anti-labor legislation since the end of World War I."

When 1,000 teachers descended on Albany last year to demand pay boosts, Dewey refused to meet with them. Four days later hundreds of veterans and other citizens seeking

Italian Labor Split

Rom.—Sponsored by the right-wing Italian government, a minority group within the Italian General Confederation of Labor (CGI L) has formed a potential secessionist faction, the Alliance for Trade Union Unity and Independence. The Alliance consists of some members of Prime Minister De Gasperi's Christian Democratic party and the split-off Socialist body headed by Giuseppe Saragat. Spokesmen of the new group said their aim was "to remove politics from the unions." But Giuseppe Rapelli, a Christian Democratic labor leader who has stuck with the CGI L, said it had "all the aspects of a political faction" itself.

Peace Surplus



"Tell me, General, do you get unemployment compensation between wars?"

Says Big Biz Wants Lower Living Standard

Washington.—The big corporations are now engaged in a concerted effort to prevent American workers from bargaining for wage raises to offset the drop in real wages since the war's end, says the June Economic Outlook.

Stating that the workers since 1944 have taken a 15.7 per cent cut in real wages, the Outlook asks: "Should the men, women and children who have begun eating fresh fruit and vegetables, milk and meat go back to a diet of cornbread and peas? The NAM, the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations in the big business propaganda drive say 'Yes.'"

The Outlook notes that the drop in real income has not been accompanied by a great collapse in employment as in previous periods because of special postwar factors. "At present," it warns, "we are kept going by the European Recovery Program (Marshall plan) and a preparedness program."

"But the removal of these artificial props would mean the falling off of real earnings and result as before in depression. . . . What is needed in America to sustain full employment and full production under normal conditions is the maintenance of a high consumption level economy not bolstered by such temporary props as ERP and the preparedness program."

The Outlook contrasted the 106 per cent rise in cash wages for workers between 1939 and 1946 with the 342 per cent boost in profits of the corporations. In those years, it showed, the wage share of the national income went from 65.3 per cent down to 61.5 per cent, while the profit share rose from 8.9 per cent to 13.8 per cent.

But big business, it said, does not talk about that.

Seek Hawaii Wage Cut

Honolulu.—Seven major Hawaiian sugar plantations have demanded that their workers, organized in Local 142, Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union accept wage cuts to meet the decline in sugar prices. The ILWU, which organized 21,000 sugar workers after the big sugar strike of 1945, has condemned the demand as a device to break the union and destroy the pattern of industry-wide bargaining won at that time. Contracts in the sugar industry expire Aug. 31. Negotiations for new contracts began early in July.



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Printers Settle Job Scale Controversy In Chicago Area

Chicago—Settlement of the lock-out of nearly 2,000 members of the International Typographical Union (AFL) from Chicago's commercial printing shops ensued here after the Franklin Printing Association, representing commercial employers, offered a weekly pay raise of \$11.89.

Printers voted to accept the offer June 26. The increase affects 3,500 printers employed in the 400 shops of the association members. Some 2,500 of these had been locked out from 48 shops since early March. The new scale will be \$92 weekly on day shifts, \$97.08 for night work. The contract runs for 18 months.

ITU officials refused to forecast similar action in the Chicago ITU strike against the city's six major dailies, which began last November. Printers currently are studying an employer "clarification" of their "final offer."

In 1720 N. Y. had thirteen silversmiths, four watchmakers, two goldsmiths and one jeweler.

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Lovley Ann Miller, featured in the new Irving Berlin musical Easter Parade, inspects her appearance. Like what she sees?

Morse 'Glad' to Aid Dewey Campaign

Philadelphia.—Both the Republican 1948 platform adopted at the national convention here and Governor Thomas E. Dewey as presidential candidate are satisfactory to him, Senator Wayne Morse (R., Ore.) declared.

Morse, often called the most liberal prominent Republican, said: "We can go to the country with that platform. It does the best I think could be done in reconciling the divergent views within the Republican Party."

Predicting that "Dewey will win, but not in a walk," Morse said: "I campaigned for Dewey in 1944 and I shall be glad to campaign for him again, reserving to myself that intellectual honesty to express any differences I may have with any position taken by either Republican candidate on any specific issue."

DEMAND THE UNION LABEL

BIG MONEY DOMINATES GOP CONVENTION

Philadelphia.—The Voice of America radio program may tell foreign listeners that a major party convention is democracy in action, but thousands of ordinary Americans who see the show, will swear it is not so.

The Republican national convention held here had the outward appearance of a circus. But underneath it was a cynical scramble for power making a mockery of democracy.

The circus, of course, is for the benefit of the rank-and-file delegates, small-time politicians and their wives and a few substantial citizens of local communities whose name on the primary ticket helps carry along the rest of the organization. Given a free trip to a national convention, the delegate is overwhelmed with solicitous attention.

Dewey girls give him free coca-cola and cigarettes. Stassen headquarters offers him midwestern cheese and crackers along with free beer. Taft boys sing to him. They all give him buttons to wear. He is offered television shows, sky-writing for his candidate, a chance to shake hands with five men billed as "the next president of the U.S."

At convention hall he gets in 30-minute snake dances and is encouraged to shout himself hoarse. After the preliminary sparring among both serious candidates and those who never had a real chance, state delegation bosses swing their groups to one or another of the big names. Their price is promise of patronage and position with the new administration in Washington. Their hold over the little delegates is the threat of ouster from state and city political jobs. Most little delegates do as they are told when the chips are down.

Meanwhile, the real convention has been going on in downtown hotels or in the homes of well-to-do men and tonight politicians who really run the Republican Party. From these meetings the little delegate is barred.

For example, when the GOP convention opened most of the leading candidates were present at a "purely social" gathering at the estate of M. W. Clement, who just happens to be president of the Pennsylvania Railroad. When Senator Edward Martin of Pennsylvania decided to throw his forces in with New York Governor Thomas E. Dewey, he conferred secretly with the New Yorker in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel. Then he announced his decision to the delegates and the public.

Pennsylvania Governor James Duff, joined by other professional politicians in the state delegation, attacked Martin for his pro-Dewey stand, and plumped for Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio. Pulling the strings behind Duff was the most powerful delegate of the group, Joseph N. Pew, Jr., of the Sun Oil Company. It was at the apartment of a few henchman a few hours later that Duff, Stassen, Taft and Governor Kim Sigler of Michigan got together to plan a stop-Dewey strategy.

Most big businessmen and bankers who attended the convention or watched it from a distance felt that the resulting ticket would in any case be safe for their interests. When all the hoopla was over they got such a ticket. They also got a platform designed to catch votes, but not committing them to any serious program for the benefit of the American people.

They had given the small-fry delegates and visitors lots of oratory, a full dose of patriotism and assurances that the grand old party would stand firm against Truman, Wallace, Moscow, the Reds, and reckless spending of the people's money.

But they had also given rank-and-file Americans another lesson that the big boys had selected their own man, whom they will permit the people to elect next fall.

Sue Employer for Separate Settlement

Chicago.—The Chicago Foundrymen's Association is trying to make it hard for an employer to settle with a union.

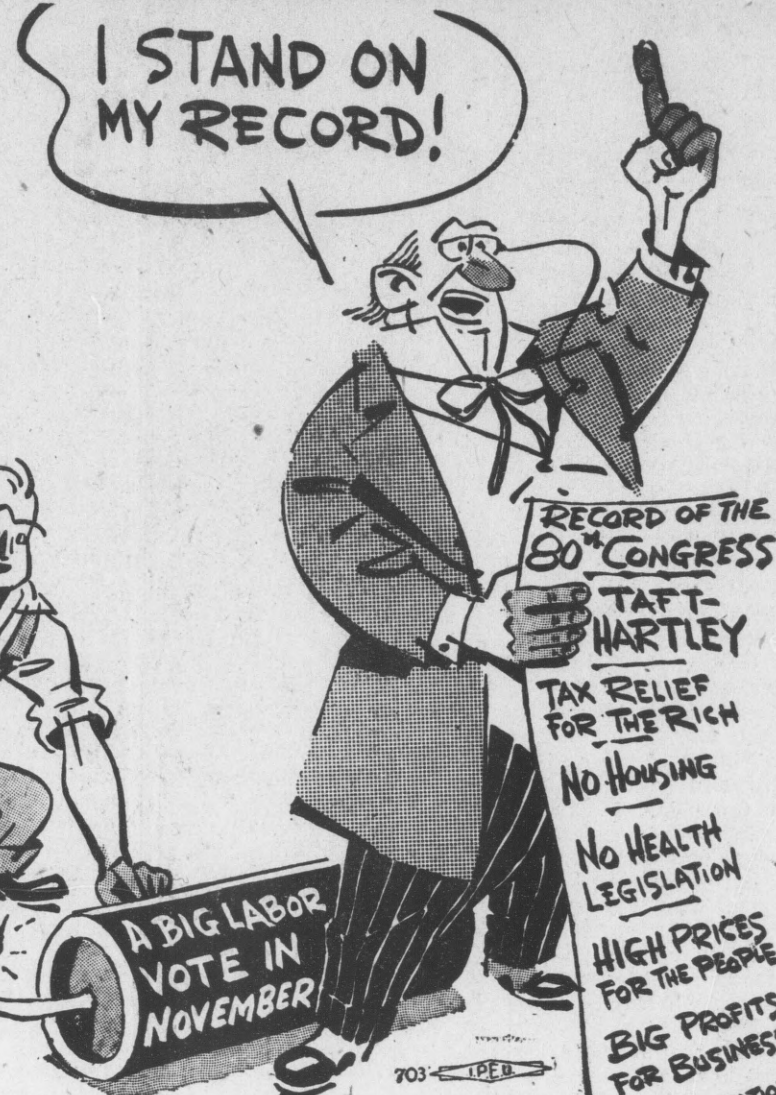
This became evident when the association filed suit here for \$300,000 damages, charging the Delta-Star Electric Company, a member, had negotiated a strike settlement with the AFL molders and foundry workers and thus forced other members to grant a higher raise.

The union's 5,000 members struck against the association from May 1 to 24, shutting down 74 foundries. The association charged that Delta-Star made a 13-cent-an-hour settlement with the union May 3 in violation of an agreement to abide by association negotiations.

The employers' outfit had made a pre-strike offer of 10 cents an hour but was forced to grant a 12-cent increase after the Delta-Star action. Delta-Star has notified the association of its intention to withdraw.

The first authentic strike took place in America in 1786, six years before the organization of the first permanent American trade union, by the journeymen printers of Philadelphia.

THE SPIRIT OF '48



STATE LAW VS. FEDERAL LAW

By JACK ABBOTT

The general counsel for the National Labor Relations Board, Mr. Denham, and the board's chairman, Mr. Herzog, are presently debating (in a nice friendly way, of course) how much territory the board should take over. Denham wants practically everything, while Herzog stops somewhat short of the corner grocery store.

It would seem to the unsuspecting onlooker that Denham, as a federal officer, would prefer to follow the federal law rather than the state law. But that is not the fact and it took the New Hampshire Supreme Court to point out how wrong Denham can be.

The New Hampshire legislature had passed a law called the Wiley Act which prohibits the union shop unless two-thirds of the employees in the unit vote for it. The Taft-Hartley law has a similar provision but requires only a majority vote.

Shortly after the T-H Act became law Denham was asked to decide what unions with membership in New Hampshire must do if they want the union shop. Must they secure a two-thirds majority as the state law requires, or must they get a simple majority?

Denham ruled that since the New Hampshire requirement was more strict, the state law would take preference. Naturally.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters (AFL) sued in the state court for a declaratory judgment holding that the federal rather

than the state requirement applied. The State Supreme Court agreed with the union and found that only a simple majority is required, in accordance with the T-H law, since the state law would be followed only where union shop contracts are absolutely prohibited.

The New Hampshire precedent will be important in other states with laws which try to go Taft-Hartley one better.

EMPLOYERS AND BOYCOTTS

In another case involving the Teamsters, an NLRB trial examiner, C. W. Whittemore, also ruled against a Denham position, holding that the union's demand upon an employer that he cease doing business with a non-union employer is not necessarily a secondary boycott.

The dispute arose out of an arrangement by which the Conway Express Company leased some trucks to the Middle Atlantic Transportation Company. While Conway often picked the drivers, Middle Atlantic paid them, the amount of the wages later being refunded by Conway. When Conway violated a union shop agreement with the union a strike was called.

The union demanded that Middle Atlantic cease doing business with Conway, and that company's superintendent instruct his drivers not to pick up from Conway. Denham stepped in and obtained an injunction against the union, after which

the hearing before the trial examiner was held.

To come under the ban of the T-H law, the trial examiner found that the union would have to bring pressure on the employees of the union employer to prevent them from handling the work of the non-union employer. But bringing pressure against the employer personally is permissible.

MOVING EXPENSES PAID

Where an employer moves his plant to another town to avoid signing a contract with the union, what is the remedy?

The NLRB answered this often-asked question in the recently decided Howard Rome case where the United Rubber Workers had won an election and where the employer moved his plant overnight in the midst of contract negotiations.

The board declared that not only must Rome offer reinstatement to all the union workers and pay them back pay for time lost, amounting to more than two years, but he must also pay the moving expenses of all workers willing to move to the town where the plant is presently located.

The employer manufactures the "Ditty," a toy animal in which, according to the legal language of the decision, "grotesque variations in posture may be produced by manipulations of a diaphragm."

Sounds more like a politician at a convention.

WHAT IS HAPPENING TO THE GREEK CHILDREN?

By ISRAEL EPSTEIN

ONE charge made against Greek guerrillas by the Athens royalist regime which has tried for three years to exterminate them with British and U.S. aid, says they have torn thousands of Greek children from their parents to be sent abroad. There, the story goes, the kids are re-educated into little Bulgarians, Yugoslavs, Czechs and Poles, which somehow benefits international communism.

This charge is rather shaky even on its face. Guerrillas who don't own any large cities or sources of supply cannot survive in a land of scattered villages without the sympathy of the people. Guerrillas who have fought successfully against admittedly superior military forces, first Germans, then western-equipped Greeks, must certainly have a good deal of such sympathy—which is not gained by kidnapping youngsters. Nonetheless, children touch the hearts of all kind people, and the U. S. press and government have taken up the tale to make it easier to sell Truman doctrine "aid to Greece."

Explanations by the Greek guerrillas were uniformly ignored in American papers, since the Greek guerrillas had previously been labelled Communists and we are taught not to believe Communists.

For the record, the Greek guerrillas said they sent children for shelter to neighboring countries, to avoid child casualties in the civil war. Moreover, they declared, all groups of children were accompanied by a few chosen mothers, and wherever they went they were educated as Greeks.

On June 12, Homer Bigart, New York Herald Tribune correspondent in Greece, went to Yugoslavia to examine Greek children's camps there. He saw 300 in schools and dormitories maintained by the Yugoslav Red Cross, and 100 others

in a special sanatorium. "In both places," Bigart wrote to his paper, the kids "looked well fed and healthy." The charge that they had been kidnapped "was indignantly denied by Red Cross officials and Greek adults who had shepherd the children across the frontier." Care of the children was "in the hands of older Greek girls and women," many of whom were their mothers.

As for education, Bigart said "children's readers in the Greek language are being printed." Greek teachers with experience at home were starting classes. Yugoslavs working in the camp laughed heartily when told of Athens charges that the children were being taught to be "Communists and savages." They said: "That's silly. None of us knows the Greek language and these children are a little too young for lectures on Marxism."

Bigart satisfied himself that the children were as Greek as ever, only fatter. "I remembered seeing children in northern Greece walk with bare, spindly legs through snow," he wrote, emphasizing the contrast.

COLD WAR GOES ON

If this were all, one could only rejoice that a particularly unpleasant bit of "cold war" propaganda was now exposed. Unfortunately it is not all. On June 21, nine days after Bigart's eyewitness reports, ger accepted without question, all the previous charges that children the New York Times featured a display headed "Abductions by Greek Rebels," which repeated all the old tales and was spread over nine columns of the paper. The source quoted by Times correspondent C. L. Sulzberger, who wrote from Athens, was Queen Frederika of Greece, a German of known Nazi sympathies.

The Queen recited, and Sulzberger

were being seized forcibly, that they were being robbed of their language, etc. Queen Frederika "because of the kidnappings and general dislocations in the country last year made head of all aid to Greek children," Sulzberger explained. She was also asking for money, and nine columns of publicity in the N. Y. Times is a lot of publicity—which child victims of fascism seldom get in that great U.S. newspaper.

Speaking of kidnapping, Sulzberger said that some children in the Queen's camp had parents in the guerrilla armies from which they had been "saved."

Food supplied to the children cost 80 cents a day for each. They seemed better off than homeless children in the country at large, but regrettably the women in charge of them told lies—which they themselves possibly believed. "If only we could bring back their kidnapped brothers and sisters from the north," one of them said. The Times printed this remark as the punch-line of its story, despite Bigart's previous evidence.

The cold war for "democracy" isn't exactly cold in some places where shooting is being done, and Greece is one of those places. But as fought in the columns of some U.S. papers, it's dirty all over.

Dictionary for Bosses

Government Interference; Wagner Act, price control, excess profits taxes, anti-lynch laws. True Statesmanship: Where the government guarantees profits through federal tax rebates. Communistic: Anything that might lower profits. Initiative: Voluntary unpaid overtime. Unrealistic: Anything that can't be paid for out of the workers' hides.

Political League Hears Candidates

MINUTES

OF MEETING HELD JUNE 25 IN SALINAS

Meeting was called to order by vice-chairman Carl Lara in the absence of Chairman Pete Andrade. Secretary Moreau, Segt.-at-Arms Miller present; Treasurer Amburgey absent.

Delegates to political committee present from Teamsters 890, Painters 1104, Electricians 243, Laborers 272, Culinary 467, Bartenders 545, Bartenders and Culinary 483, Carpenters 925, Sheetmetal 304, Painters 272, Teachers 457, Typographical 759. Other delegates to Salinas Council present.

Regular order of business was set aside to hear Van Kennedy of the University of California speak on the industrial relations institutes held by the University and sponsored by the state AFL, week-end and weekly series and particularly the week session at Asilomar July 5 to July 11. For those who do not wish to stay at Asilomar, the classes and two meals will cost only \$15. Bro. Kenyon mentioned that the institute which he attended in Berkeley was very profitable and stimulating, that it gave a wider view of the labor movement and what to expect tomorrow.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. A \$10 check from the Typos 759 was received. \$25 is coming from the Roofers. It was urged that donations from the locals be continued.

Cole Weston, candidate for Congress against Bramblett, spoke about Bramblett's anti-labor record in the 80th Congress and his stand for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law, a dollar minimum wage, price controls, etc. Preston Tuttle, IPP campaign manager, spoke for Dr. Everett Cunningham, running against Weybrecht.

Moved (Harter), seconded (Foster) that this committee endorse Weston and Cunningham, not only on the basis of these speeches but on the basis of our knowledge of the incumbents, and that we redouble our former campaign work.

Moved (Clark), seconded (Winters) to table until a majority of the committee is present. Check of minutes showed meetings with as few as seven locals represented and as few as eight present.

Long discussion followed. Bro. Rice said that the newly elected Democratic county committees might initiate a write-in for which Thor Krogh of Monterey might be available as a candidate and urged working with the Democratic party. Bro. Harter said this would split the progressive vote. Bro. Fenchell pointed out non-partisan basis of the committee and urged endorsement on the basis of candidates and issues rather than political parties. Bro. Winters said that a presidential nominee other than Truman might strengthen the Democrats. Bro. Foster stressed the need for labor-progressive unity on essential issues and the strong anti-labor legislation planned for the next session of the state legislature. Bro. Harter spoke in favor of decisive and prompt action on the campaign rather than delay and splitting into factions. Bro. Kenyon commented on what a good candidate Thor Krogh would make. Sister Moreau agreed but said that in running against Weston, who has organized considerable labor and Democratic and progressive Republican support, his entrance into this campaign would put Bramblett back in Congress.

Bro. Rice said minimum cost of write-in would be \$30,000.

Moved (Rice), seconded (Winters) to table, lost.

Motion to table until majority present, lost.

Motion to endorse Weston and Cunningham, carried.

Secretary distributed samples of cards to be filled out by unions, one for each member to be pre-printed and used in turning out the vote. Bro. Lara offered use of his postcard mimeograph. The 3x5 index cards should be used for uniformity.

Communication from California League for Political Education signed by Secretary Hagerty asking for two delegates from each political committee and each council to a state-wide conference on August 5 at San Francisco was approved.

Meeting adjourned until July 9 at 7 p.m. in Salinas, before regular Council meeting.

Respectfully submitted,
MARGARET MOREAU,
Secretary.

SENSE—Something a horse possesses that keeps him from betting on people.

New York ITU Talks Bog Down

New York.—President Woodruff Randolph of the International Typographical Union (AFL) has been asked to step into a new impasse which has developed here in contract negotiations between ITU Local 6 and the New York Newspaper Publishers Association.

Local 6 President Laurence H. Victory informed the international office at Indianapolis of the deadlock and said Randolph would take over. Cause of the deadlock was the publishers' refusal to meet the union's demands for jurisdiction over varitype and other new machines performing the typesetting function.

The jurisdiction issue brought a deadlock in negotiations last April when Randolph refused to approve a tentative contract agreed to by Local 6 because it failed to grant such jurisdiction. Victory said a number of other issues also remained unsettled. "We didn't even get to the subject of wages," he pointed out.

AFL Dixie Drive Makes Progress

Atlanta (LPA)—Southern workers continue their march into trade union ranks. Even white collar workers in the heart of the traditionally anti-union territory are catching on. The Office Employees International Union (AFL) won a 12-cent increase for Greyhound Bus Line clerks in Jacksonville, Fla., late last month. A large government airfield near Macon, Ga., has recently been organized by the American Federation of Government Employees.

AFL Carpenters and Street Railway Employees in Asheville, N.C., won NLRB collective bargaining elections.

Meanwhile, in Gastonia, N.C., scene of bitter industrial strife in the 1930s, the North Carolina State Textile Council, part of the United Textile Workers (AFL), prepared for a campaign to secure a 15-cent wage increase for its 10,000 members.

The Mechanics' Union of Philadelphia arose out of the 10-hour movement which spread like wildfire through labor's ranks during the decade 1825-1835.

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